

The EDAACP has been established as a 3 year pilot evaluation study. The Program is designed to offer disabled athletes access to physiological and psychological assessment facilities, as well as to provide high level disability specific coaching advice. The Program was allocated \$100,000 in 1984-85.

Australian Sports Commission

The Australian Sports Commission was established on 1 July 1985 as a statutory authority, with the aim of providing leadership and long term direction for the future development of sport in Australia. A principal objective will be to assure continuity and stability of sports development by ensuring the most equitable distribution of the government's sports dollar.

In 1985-86 the Government provided \$8.6 million for the Commission's program and administrative expenses. Included in the Budget for 1985-86 is \$7 million for the Sports Development Program. The objectives of the Australian Sports Commission reflect directly the reasons for the establishment of the Commission which are:

- to maximise funding for sport from the private sector to supplement funds from the Commonwealth Budget;
- to provide leadership in the development of Australia's performance in international sport;
- to increase the level of participation in sport by all Australians.

It is the overriding aim of the Commission to make a significant contribution to the development of Australian sport at all levels not only as a flexible, innovative partner in the community of sport but also by providing a focus to achieve a greater degree of co-ordination within that community to ensure that available financial resources, expertise and experience are used to maximum effect.

In order to achieve its objectives, the ASC will be responsible for a range of specific functions:

- to advise the Minister in relation to the promotion and development of sport;
- to raise money through the Australian Sports Aid Foundation for the purposes of the Commission;
- to administer and spend money from the Budget or raised by the Sports Aid Foundation, for the purposes of the Commission;
- to co-ordinate activities in Australia for the promotion and development of sport;
- to consult and co-operate with appropriate authorities of the Commonwealth, of the States and of the Territories, and with other organisations, associations and persons, on matters related to its activities;
- to initiate, encourage and facilitate research and development in relation to sport;
- to collect and distribute information and provide advice, on matters related to its activities.

Programs

When it was established the Commission assumed responsibility for a number of programs that had been administered up to then by the Federal Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism.

Although they are discrete programs, they are all funded under the "umbrella" of the Sports Development Program.

Sports Development Program

The Program provides financial assistance to national sporting associations. These include national directors and coaching directors, contributions to international competition, administrative support and development projects.

Sports Talent Encouragement Plan

The Scheme provides direct financial assistance to world ranked Australian individual athletes and teams and to athletes demonstrating a capacity to achieve world rankings. The assistance contributes towards the costs of training and competition. The Scheme was formerly called the National Athlete Award Scheme.

Sports Science Research Program

The Commission provides funds under the innovative Sports Science Research Program which enables national organisations to utilise tertiary institutions to carry out research related to their sport. Closely related to this is the employment of a Sport Research Co-ordinator, who assists sports in obtaining information and research for the development of their sport. This position is funded by the ASC.

Drugs in Sport

Funds have been provided to the Australian Sport Medicine Federation for the work of the Drugs in Sports Committee. This has enabled the employment of a full-time co-ordinator and the preparation of educational material.

Australian Coaching Council

The Commission funds the position of Coaching Development Officer responsible for the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and for the development of resource materials. The position reports directly to the Coaching Council, which is serviced by the Commission.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

The following pages contain statistics of travel to and from Australia, travel by Australian residents within Australia, and tourism, together with some descriptive matter.

Overseas travel

Statistics about travellers to and from Australia are classified in the first instance by the actual or intended length of stay in Australia or abroad; this classification distinguishes between long-term and short-term movement.

Statistics of permanent and long-term movement are shown in Chapter 6, Demography.

Statistics of short-term arrivals and departures which are in the nature of travel statistics are given below.

Short-term movement is defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intention of staying in Australia or abroad is for a period of less than twelve months, together with departures of visitors and returns of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

Short-term movement excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called direct transit or 'through' passengers) or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area; passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia; and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the Customs Barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arrivals in Australia	Departures from Australia	Departures from Australia	Arrivals in Australia
Annual average—				
1966-70	297,300	308,300	258,800	259,700
1971-75	475,900	479,000	647,600	631,400
1976-80	684,700	655,400	1,077,300	1,062,100
Year—				
1979	793,300	752,400	1,175,800	1,144,300
1980	904,600	874,100	1,203,600	1,194,800
1981	936,700	900,400	1,217,300	1,181,400
1982	954,700	921,500	1,286,900	1,259,600
1983	943,900	928,900	1,253,000	1,219,700
1984	1,015,100	985,800	1,418,600	1,374,700

In addition to the basic classification of travellers shown above, certain other characteristics are ascertained. These characteristics are: sex, age, marital status, country of citizenship, country of birth, occupation, intended or actual length of stay, purpose of journey, mode of transport, country of residence or where most time was or will be spent, country of embarkation or disembarkation, State of residence or where most time was or will be spent, and State of embarkation or disembarkation.

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in quarterly and annual publications. Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

Short-term travel is subject to marked seasonal variation, December being the peak month for the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australia residents.